THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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TRI-WEEKLY FIVE CENTS. ATLANTA, JUNE 13, 1873.

Evening Edition

O'NEAL.—The execution of O'Neal will take place between 4 and 5 o'clock. A crowd gathered in the neighborhood of the jail. Several ministers called on Governor Smith this morning to see about the respite O'Neal for a week, but the Governor declined. A short conversation took place with O'Neal this morning. O'Neal is sobbing and praying, and says he forgives all his enemies.

CHOLERA.

Its Last Legs in Mobile and New Orleans.

The "prevailing disease," says the Banner of Thursday, is rapidly playing out. The mortality yesterday of the city is given out of a population of about forty thousand. The total number of interments on Wednesday was 20. Whites, 6; colored, 14; of which 15 were of cholera.

Whites—Mrs. Lenizs Ford, South Union road between High and Summer.

Miss Martha Thompson, South Spruce street.

H. Isaacs, South Spruce street.

Sallie Nill, South Spruce street.

Eugene Bellamy, South High street.

Mr. Brown, corner High and South Union.

The Union and American of Thursday says that "for two days past most of the cholera cases have been of a mild form, and yield readily to treatment. Prudence in diet is now all that is necessary as a preventive of its disease. One of the interments is a colored woman named Eliza Blood, living in Bigfield, who is alone responsible for her death. Against the advice of the doctor she stood in getting rid of a half dozen green apples, and in three hours afterwards cholera got away with her."

GOOD ADVICE FROM THE MAYOR.

"We have every reason to believe that many deaths have resulted from an overdose of purgative medicine, taken in the first moments of uneasiness. We have heard that a negro who had been attacked, took no less than three different mixtures in a very short space of time, which was sufficient to produce death, and urged him more rapidly to dissolution than the disease itself would have done. There are instances where persons, believing themselves afflicted with the prevailing disease, have taken double dose, hoping it would afford more speedy relief. A young man, having been frightened Tuesday with a simple belly-ache, took a dose of medicine and sent for a physician, who on making a diagnosis of his case informed the patient that he would owe his existence if he could rid him of the medicine he had taken. There are instances where persons have taken a dose of medicine and have failed to admit the fact to the physician who, of course, was laboring under the impression that the patient had taken nothing. It may not produce death, but the chances are that it does not fail to bring the patient very near to the brink of the grave.

No person should take a cholera mixture unless it comes well recommended by a physician. Most all of them contain more or less of opiates, which will kill if too large doses are taken, and more especially if the person does not happen to be afflicted with the disease intended to be treated. It is best always to call a physician whenever possible."

THE CHOLERA IN NEW ORLEANS.

It will be seen from the following, which we take from the New Orleans Times of the 6th instant, that cholera has about died out in that city:

"A most gratifying report reaches us from Dr. White, President of the Board of Health, concerning the general health of the city, particularly as to cholera. From the 1st instant there have been no deaths for the past two days, and only four fatal cases during the past week. Since May 23d there are on record only one death June 3, two June 4, and one June 5. The report we now give is up to 6 o'clock yesterday, and it is barely possible that the report of Coroner Graver which received will give one or two additional cases. These reports are made up and sent to the Board every day at 3 p. m., when the President instantly causes every place where there has been a case of contagious or infectious disease to be visited by an inspector, and the premises thoroughly fumigated and disinfected."

The only cholera item that the Memphis papers contain is this: "Hon. Jacob Thompson is quite ill at his residence, on the Hernando road." The wires say that he has the chills, but is better.

There are no signs of the disease at Chattanooga.

☞ An Illinois editor, who was enjoying himself at San Francisco when Horace F. Clark stopped issuing passes over the Union Pacific Railroad, writes to his wife that he is walking home for his liver's sake, and will arrive in the fall or early in the spring.

☞ An elderly gentleman in New York is said to be seriously engaged in studying French in order to talk with his daughters upon their return from a few weeks' visit abroad. They wrote him that they had forgotten their native language.

☞ A gentleman who wrote to the late Orrin Ames for his autograph, received the following reply: "Dear Sir: Some of the ills to be heir to, asking for an autograph, which I unclose herewith, including your letter, place it where it will do the most good. I remain yours respectfully, Oakes Ames, Boston, Massachusetts."

☞ Some men at Louisville were betting on the weight of a large mule, when one man, who was a good judge of the weight of such stock, got behind the mule and was measuring, when something appeared to frighten the mule. Just before the expiration he gave it as his opinion that if the mule was as heavy all over as he was behind, he must weigh not far from 47,000 pounds.

☞ Never marry a man until you have seen him at his best. Let the candidate for your hand, lodging upon the ordeal of your maid-of-all-work, for a month; if he gives satisfaction in the latter capacity, you may safely, and with dignity, promoted, take him. Try him next with a sparerib. If he accomplishes this feat without putting out one of his eyes, or pitching the bones into your face, on the wedding day at once—he will do to tie to.

☞ An old farmer dictating his will to a lawyer, says: "I give and bequeath to my wife the sum of £100 a year. Is that writ down, Master?" "Yes," said the lawyer. "But it is not to old for she may marry again." "Then make any change in that answer?" "Most people do." "Ah! do they? Well write again, and say if my wife marry again I give and bequeath to her the sum of £300 a year. That'll do, won't it, master?" "Why, certainly, unless the sum she would have had if she had remained unmarried," said the lawyer; "it is generally the other way." "Ah!" said the farmer, "but him as takes her will deserve it."

☞ One of the hardest trials of life is to read news at the news that your wife's great uncle had died and left her $50,000.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12—Steamer Visher, Captain Conner, in dock.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, June 12.—The Elkhorn bridge has been repaired.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad applied to the Federal Court to-day to enjoin the State from taking their road to satisfy a State lien. The case will be heard upon the Federal Court to-morrow. The State Executive from enforcing State legislation.

The Cashier of Market Street Savings Bank has disappeared. Trifling defalcations have been discovered.

MAINE.

PORTLAND, June 12.—Part of the crew of the British brig Magdala were picked up, the vessel having provisions from passing vessels. The provisions were furnished, but the Magdala was lost in the fog.

OREGON.

THE MODOC COMMISSION.

BOWLES' CAMP, June 12.—The Modoc Commission convenes at Fort Clamoth. It is thought that Bogus Charlie, Hooker Jim, Shacknasty Jim and Steamboat Frank, who aided in Captain Jack's capture, will escape punishment as murderers, and those not tried for murder will be forwarded to a fort in San Francisco Harbor.

Gen. Ross, of the Oregon Volunteers, denies that his men massacred the Modocs.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 12.—The Government has decided to transport Henry Rochefort to New Caledonia.

Financial and Commercial

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Cotton quiet and nominal at 20½; sales 527 bales.

Cotton—Sales for future delivery to-day, opened as follows: July, 20¾; August, 20 3-16@20½; September, 19@19 3-16; October, 18¾.

Flour dull and drooping. Wheat quiet and heavy. Corn unchanged. Pork steady; new $16 32½. Lard dull; western steam 8¼. Turpentine steadyat 45. Rosin dull and nominal at $2 90 for strained. Freights steady.

Stocks active and strong. Money steady at 4. Gold steady at 16 7-8. Exchange—long 8½; short 10. Governments quiet. State bonds inactive.

LONDON, June 13.—Consols 93¼. Five 20 3-4.

PARIS, June 13.—Rentes 56f. 80c.

LIVERPOOL, June 13—noon.—Cotton opened firm; uplands 8 7-16@; Orleans 9 1-2; sales 12,000. Sales for the week 94,000; exports and speculation 16,000; stock 898,000; American 361,000; receipts 81,000; American 56,000; actual exports 7,000.

LATER.—Cotton firmer; sales for export and speculation 3,000.

STILL LATER.—Orleans May and June shipments 9; about 6½,000; Americus 6½ 000.

Breadstuffs dull; market here of red winter wheat Corn 26s 9d@27s. Beef 62s. Pork 64s. Tallow 41s 9d.

Market Reports—From Chamber of Commerce.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
ATLANTA, June 13, 1873.

Cotton—Middling, 17½; low middling, 15½16; good ordinary, 14; ordinary, 11.

Flour—Fancy, $10 50@11; extra family, $10@10 25; family $9 25@9 50; extra $8@9 20; superfine, $8 50@7 50; fine $6@8.

Wheat—Red, $1 75; white, $1 80.

Corn—Yellow, 76c by car-load, and white 80c.

Meal, 80@82½.

Lard—Tierce, 10½@11; keg, 11½; buckets, 11½@12.

Bacon—Clear sides, 11 1-4; clear rib, 11; shoulders, 9½. Plain hams 12@13 1-2; sugar cured 15 1-2@16.

Bulk—Clear sides, 10 1-2; clear rib, 10 1-4.

Hay—Timothy, $1 60@1 75; clover, $1 55@1 65.

Oats 55.

The above quotations represent wholesale prices, and are to-day approved by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

(CORRECTED DAILY.)

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, June 13, 9 o'clock, P. M.

REMARKS.—But little activity in commercial circles to-day. No change in quotations.

Cotton active at 17½. Some few sales reported at 17¾.

Exchange—Buying at par, sellinar at ¼ premium.

Money, 1@1½ per cent.

Gold—Buying at 1 16, selling at 1 16½.

Silver—Buying 1 08, selling 1 10.

New Vegetables—New Irish potatoes 5 per quart. Beets 10@15. Onions 10@15. Cabbage per head 10@25. Carrots per bunch 5. Turnips &. Radishes 10. Lettuce 5@10. Soupsnif 10. Cucumbers 20c per dozen. Green Peas 10¢ per peck. Snap Beans 25 per peck. No change in other quotations.

Corn Meal 80@82.

Eggs—We quote from wagons 15¢.

Chickens—Grown, 20@30c; spring, 15@20.

Butter 30@35c.

Sugars—Crushed 13¾; powdered 12¾; granulated 13; Demerara 11; 1-2@10 standard A 12¾; extra C 12; yellow C 11¾; brown 10@11 1-2.

Molasses—Liverpool 60 32@ 80; Virginia 60. Molasses—Boghdeda 72; barrels 80; New Orleans syrup 75@80.

Candles—Full weights 10 1-2@11.

Coffee—Java 22@25; Mocca 20@25; Rio 22@25.

Tallow 8@ 9.

Bonds and Stocks—Georgia 6s, 77@79; 7s, 86@91; new Georgia bonds at 6s 70@75; State Treasury, 6 per cent. 90@95; taxable, 81. Atlanta city bonds, 6s 90@95; 8s, 100@105. Augusta, 6s 85@90. Georgia Railroad stock 95@97; Georgia Rail Road bonds, 90@95. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock, 95@97. Macon and Western Railroad stock, 60@65. Macon and Western Railroad bonds, 80@85. Rome city 7s, 80@85. Macon city 7s, 80@85.

Sheetings—4-4 standard, 15½; 7-8 standard, 13½; 7-8 Lonsdale, 15½; 4-4 Lonsdale, 16½; 4-4 Cabot, 15½; 7-8 Cabot, 13½; 4-4 Pepperell, 16½; 7-8 Pepperell, 14½; 4-4 Androscoggin, 15½; 7-8 Androscoggin, 13½; 4-4 Bartlett, 15½; 7-8 Bartlett, 13½; 4-4 Wamsutta, 17½; 7-8 Wamsutta, 15½; 4-4 Fruit of the Loom, 15½; 7-8 Fruit of the Loom, 13½; 4-4 Utica, 14½; 7-8 Utica, 12½; 4-4 Lawrence, 14½; 7-8 Lawrence, 12½; 4-4 Dwight Anchor, 16½; 7-8 Dwight Anchor, 14½; 4-4 Atlanta A, 14½; 7-8 Atlanta A, 12½; 4-4 Augusta, 14½; 7-8 Augusta, 12½; 4-4 Graniteville, 14½; 7-8 Graniteville, 12½; 4-4 Langley, 14½; 7-8 Langley, 12½; 4-4 Granite, 14½; 7-8 Granite, 12½; 4-4 Massachusetts, 14½; 7-8 Massachusetts, 12½; 4-4 Georgia, 14½; 7-8 Georgia

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF STATE, COUNTY AND CITY.

The Largest City, County and State Circulation.

DEFIES REFUTATION

To Lawyers.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION by the Reporter of the Court.

To Correspondents.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we cannot undertake either to return or preserve.

ATLANTA:

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1873.

☞ The rush to hear Henry Ward Beecher was so great at the Park Street Church, last Sunday forenoon, that a police force was necessary to protect the weaker ones from being overwhelmed in the rush. A large number could not gain admittance. Immense!—Boston Post.

☞ Mr. Jefferson Davis is said to be writing a history of the war. It is well, says the Courier-Journal, that the most capable and cunning hand is to write a history of the pivotal period where the decade of virtue and honesty ended and the decade of corruption and dishonor commenced.

☞ Mr. J. H. Bryson, whose address is "University of Va. P. O., Virginia," is engaged in preparing a history of the religious operations connected with the "Army of Tennessee;" and he desires the chaplains and missionaries of that army to send him full accounts of their labors, recollections of revival meetings, remarkable conversions or singular providences, etc. He also solicits communications from every one who can give any facts, incidents or information that will aid him in preparing a religious history of the noble old Army of Tennessee.

☞ We have endeavored to give our readers the latest reliable news relating to the epidemic that prevails in two cities of a neighboring State. We have had an eye solely to the truth, and we hope our efforts have helped to allay the nervous feeling that prevailed at the beginnig of the week. It must now be evident to all that the attempt to get up a cholera scare is a failure. Two things are well ascertained—there is not a case of Asiatic cholera in the country, but there is a predisposition to aggravated attacks of the kindred cholera morbus and of dysentery. And whenever strict sanitary precautions are not observed we may expect to hear of sudden onsets of disease from this time on until the frosts of Autumn. The efforts of our officials and of every citizen should be redoubled. Let the Gate City go through without a case of sporadic cholera.

Quo Warranto.

Chief Justice McClure, who edits the Radical State paper, and who is better known in the classical vernacular of Arkansas as "Poker Jack," was one of the carpet-bag ring who foisted the defeated candidate, Baxter, upon the State as its Governor. The Missouri Republican explains why he turns right around and makes his own frauds the pretext for setting Baxter aside and transferring his authority to the Lieutenant Governor, who came to power by the same frauds, having run on the Baxter ticket. It seems that McClure and other leading Radicals had concocted a big steal in the shape of relieving the railroads of the State lien for $6,000,000. Governor Baxter preferred the present lien of the State to the watered stock offered in exchange, and his influence killed the job. "Poker Jack," as an editor, immediately denounced him as a traitor, preparatory to "going through" him in his judicial capacity. A plan was devised to enjoin Baxter, defer the decision indefinitely, and thus transfer his authority to more docile hands. The Chief Justice never doubted his ability to manipulate his court. Three out of the five members of the court are carpet-baggers, appointed by Clayton, and the other two had been counted in on the Baxter ticket by McClure.

It was a well laid plot, but, like many other plots of mice and men, it did not fill. The energy of the Governor in organizing his militia for war, and above all, the menacing tone of Radical organs in the North that trembled for their own safety, weakened Senators Clayton and Dorsey's nerves, and they telegraphed from New York their adhesion to Baxter.

The result can now be guessed. When the Ring Attorney General applied for a writ of *quo warranto*, the Chief Justice, *alias* "Poker Jack," was alone. The other four found for the "traitor," Baxter, on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction of the matter; that it was and is a question for the Legislature to decide. It was a tremendous defeat for the Brooks-McClure combination, and they did not rally from it immediately.

The latest advices are that the anti Baxterites are gathering courage again. They think some of setting up a rival State government with Brooks at its head, and appealing to the President. This would be a la Kellogg in Louisiana. But as there is no brother in-law or influential custom-house ring in Arkansas, our Cæsar might not enact his part of the programme. The other and more probable course consists in an attempt to *quo warranto* the Governor in the Circuit Court, and then carry the matter to the Supreme Court by appeal, and thus compel the latter court to take jurisdiction of the matter.

If Clayton and Dorsey continue to have a wholesale dread of Northern sentiment, and the President keeps his hands off, the people of Arkansas, under the lead of Governor Baxter, will stand some chance of getting rid of "Poker Jack" and his wicked crew. They begin to look hopefully to the future.

Accident to Madame Adelina Patti.

Madame Patti, who is now performing in a most brilliant engagement at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, in London, met with an accident, which might have been most serious, on the evening of Monday, May 19. The performance was "Dinorah," in which, at the close of the second act, the heroine is supposed to cross a bridge, which breaks down. In stage language, this part is "doubled," and the leap is made by a super disguised as Dinorah. A good deal of changing occurs, and Madame Patti leaned against a screen to make room for others. The screen gave way, and her right foot slipped through a small gap in the platform nearly up to the hip joint. She fell backward, and it was some seconds before she could be extricated. She was assisted to her room immediately. Mr. Lennox Browne, the surgeon in professional attendance on the stage, was called. Although severely bruised and shaken, Madame Patti had sustained no serious injury. As soon as she recovered her consciousness she dressed for the next act, and begged that the accident might pass unnoticed. It is said that she played her part to the end of the opera with her accustomed animation and effect.

A $10,000 Cow.—It has often been said that cows, especially milch cows, never sell for as much as they are really worth, but A. J. Alexander, Esq., of Woodburn, Wyaford county, Ky., on Thursday, the 29th of May, a two-year old heifer, known as "The Duchess of Aldrie XV," to go to England, for $10,000, which may be regarded as a sum not far below her real value. She is said to be a beautiful specimen of a beautiful race.—*Frankfort City Tribune.*

☞ Aristocratic young gentlemen now have their cigars manufactured to order, with their monograms stamped upon them in gold. Unless this thing can be stopped, the supply of the precious metal is likely to run short.

Correspondence of The Atlanta Constitution.

Letter from "On the Wing"—Flying Through Tennessee—Nashville, Cholera and Gentle Emetics—Atlanta and Her Precautions.

Pure Air and Water—The Crops, etc.

FLYING THROUGH TENNESSEE,
June 10, 1873.

Your correspondent is flying over the rail through Tennessee, and very soon will fly *out of* Tennessee, though not for the reason influencing quite a number as the train with him. There may be no genuine cases of

CHOLERA IN NASHVILLE;

but certain it is, that quite an exodus from that city is occurring, and many Nashvillians are just now availing themselves of most vigorous and commendable efforts to visit summer resorts and distant relatives, which of course is capital for the summer resorts, however it may be for the relatives. From all I can learn, many of the physicians of Nashville contend that cholera has really made its appearance, while others strenuously insist that the disease is only cholera in aggravated form of *morbus*. One Nashvillian told me that a lady was supposed to have been attacked by the dread malady, and when the physician arrived she assured him that she had eaten nothing calculated to disturb her equilibrium, with a "gentle" emetic succeeded in filling a wash bowl with green peas, Irish potatoes, beans, and other vegetables. Decayed "garden truck," bought from the markets, has something to do, doubtless with a great many cases of sickness.

ATLANTA, EVER WIDE AWAKE,

is, I see, taking precautionary steps against a visitation from the Asiatic conqueror. This is right, and THE CONSTITUTION did well in urging prompt action upon the city authorities. But be careful that in your zeal to free the city completely from conditions inviting the malady, you do not go too far. Atlanta is one of the cleanest cities I ever visited, and, taking into consideration the topography, together with the plan of the city and the manner in which it is built, I think it almost next to impossible that Atlanta could be very filthy. With the exception of a little area in the business center, the water of Atlanta is as pure as can be found in the world, to say nothing of the splendid mineral springs, and the same is true of its atmosphere, *all the year round*. All that is necessary with you is for the authorities to keep the streets clean and sewers from filling up.

RAINS, CROPS, ETC.

The rains seem to have been general, though no particular damage has been done as yet. Crops look well.

You need not be told, but will readily infer from the jagged track of my pencil, that I am "ON THE WING."

THE SENATOR FROM OREGON.

His Divorced Wife, How he Treated Her and How he Got a Divorce.

An Interesting Chapter from the Early History of the New Radical United States Senator.

The Pittsburgh Leader contains an account by a reporter sent to Franklin, Butler county, Pennsylvania, to see Mrs. Hipple, the divorced wife of the Hon. John Hipple Mitchell, recently elected United States Senator from Oregon. Mrs. Hipple has lately been earning her living in Franklin as a servant in a restaurant, where she has resided since her divorce, but at present is unable to work on account of rheumatism. She has resumed her maiden name of Sadie Horn. The reporter describes her as follows:

She is a woman of not much over thirty years of age, but toil makes her look much older. Her face is not a very intelligent one, but certainly not a bad one. It was indicative of temper, but not much more than could be expected from one who has borne as much as she has in the shape of a toilsome life. Her mouth is small, and displayed as far as yet well preserved set of teeth. Her nose is acquiline, her forehead is rather high. Her hair was jetty black and rather coarse. It was allowed to float behind her shoulders, being only secured by a green ribbon. In form she is large, and looks like one well ingred to a life of toil. Her dress, at the time of the interview, was poor, but neat. Probably if she were Mrs. Mitchell, instead of Mrs. Hipple, she would be able to dress better. Her voice is a pleasant one, tolerably well favored with the rural *patois*. Her English is not always of the best, but through out the interview her manner is similar to the delicate parts of her eventful story was modest and unassuming, giving me a much better opinion of her than I had gained previously. She says that she was a young girl of fifteen when she married Hipple, and that he was twenty-six. He was a schoolmaster. The following is a part of the conversation between her and the reporter:

Reporter—I understood from Col. Thompson that your husband had contributed regularly to your as well as the children's support during his absence, at least to yours until the divorce was procured?

Mrs. H.—From the time John Hipple left me he has never contributed one cent to my support. The night he went away he bought me a silk dress, and bright, many things for himself.

Reporter—Col. Thompson said Mr. Hipple had contributed regularly to their support?

Mrs. H.—Until some three years ago he never sent them a cent.

Reporter—About the divorce. Who procured it—Mr. Hipple or you?

Mrs. H.—I applied first.

Reporter—You say you never received any aid from Mr. Hipple. There is a person in this city who says he identified you on a draft from Colonel Thompson. How is this?

Mrs. H.—(reservedly)—Oh, that! That was all you the whole story. In 1867 I was in Butler. This was at the time of John's first visit. I was out at work then. Colonel Thompson sent word for me to come to his office, as John wanted to see me. I refused to go. Colonel Thompson then came to see me. He asked me if I did not want a divorce. Mr. Hipple wanted a divorce, but had no grounds to get one on. I had. Colonel Thompson said if I would only apply for a divorce, and release all claims upon Mr. Hipple, he would pay me $200. I agreed to this. Mr. Scott, my lawyer, of Butler, was afterward present, and witnessed the agreement drawn up in my presence, as Colonel Thompson always insisted the latter should have a copy of his own pocket, but, of course, that is not highly probable. That exp'ains the draft. That was the only money I ever received after the separation.

Throughout the interview Mrs. Hipple showed great pain from her rheumatic attacks, and spoke slowly and with difficulty. She displayed no particular animosity against Mr. Hipple, but the sight it was hard that he should be so successful in life while she was sick and dependent upon the charity of friends for care. She told a most straightforward story, and referred with greatest freedom for substantiation of her statements to respectable living witnesses. Her story adds another interesting chapter to Senator Hippie's, *alias* Mitchell's, career.

A reporter of the Pittsburg Leader has interviewed Colonel Thompson, late law partner of Hipple. He says that the lady whom Mitchell married was Sarah Horn, and that she was one of the mates of his childhood. Previous to her marriage, in 1857, she gave birth to a child. Suit was brought against Mitchell as the father of the child, and he paid a small fine, [illegible] Sarah. They lived unhappily, of course, though another child followed the union. Finally [illegible] Colonel Thompson, "my old recipe cured to live with his wife; but her tales were of such a nature that there was nothing in common between them. He was cold, cautious and [illegible] a Vaulting Ambition. She could not sympathize with him, and there was perpetual discord. He said but little of this to me, and seemed resolved to bear his burden in silence. During the winters of 1859 and 1860 I was Speaker of the House of Representatives, and was away the most of the time. John joined after my business entirely. In April, 1860, I returned to my office. A day or two after my arrival home John left the office to go to Pittsburg, merely saying that he was going on business. He never returned as my partner. A short time after his departure I received a letter dated "The Wide World." It had no postmark by which I could tell where he was. This letter stated his reasons why he had gone away. He said in it that he could not live with his wife, that he was going away where he could be undiscovered and begin life over again. The indications are that the story is true, and it is suggested that the fact of the fictitious name will invalidate the man's election to the Senate. He is certainly, if this is the case, entitled to as much sympathy as condemnation.

A Pittsburg correspondent of the Chicago Times gives the statement of the wife, who is supporting herself and children as a house servant at Franklin, Pennsylvania. She says:

"I should not tell my story if I did not feel that it is but justice to my husband, who had always abused me, that I should now be able to show him be

CAMOT ALWAYS TRIUMPH.

For the sake of my children I would say nothing, but since his story, as told by his lawyer, Colonel Thompson, is published, I must speak. When John Hipple left me he took with him a woman, whose name I give you, and which you can publish if you think proper. It was advertised in the papers at the time as the elopement of Mary J. and John Hipple. Well, that is God's truth; and she was the cause of the first trouble between me and John. John Hipple was never forced to marry me. It is true that

JOHN HIPPLE RUINED ME.

I was a young girl, only fifteen at the time. He was twenty-six. He had been my school teacher and had for two years waited on my sister. He took advantage of his position and my youthful ignorance and accomplished my betrayal. After the birth of our child by him my father went after him and brought him to my bedside. This all the force about the marriage. My father demanded reparation—that he should marry me; but I said, 'John, you can marry me or not, just as you see fit. I shall not say.' He then promised to marry me, and did marry me."

"Then you deny that the matter was ever brought into courts in a suit against Mr. Hipple?"

"Most assuredly I do. Well, John and I lived together one year, happily, when our trouble began."

"What was the nature of those troubles?"

"John's running after other women, of course. You can understand my feeling in the matter. I loved him and was happy with him until

HE BECAME UNFAITHFUL

to me."

In regard to her children, Mrs. Hipple said that until some three years ago he never sent them a cent. At that time he sent $900. That is the only money he ever sent the children. "I will say nothing more. I can refer you to Dr. Porter, who has charge of the children, to ask him how John has treated them."

It is understood that Senator Mitchell, *alias* Hipple, publishes in the Oregon papers an elaborate defense in relation to his early life.

Terrible Tragedy in Mercer County, Kentucky.

Two Men Killed and Three Probably Fatally Wounded.

From the Louisville Commercial we gather the following particulars of a tragdey in Mercer county: "Yesterday afternoon a crowd of some two thousand colored people assembled at Eldorado Meeting House, in Mercer county, Ky., about twelve miles east of Harrodsburg, to attend a basket meeting. During the services, about half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, a family of brothers by the name of Nelson arrived at the church, and a difficulty immediately was sprung between a colored man named Addison Mack and the Nelson family, which ended in the killing of two and the mortal killing of three others at the hands of Addison Mack alone.

It seems that some three months since Addison Mack ran off with a colored girl named Sarah Nelson, who is a sister to the brothers named, and the parties were married according to the present laws of the United States. Yesterday the parties interested met for the first time since the marriage. Outside the door of the meeting house, one of the brothers attacked Addison Mack, and after several insulting epithets had passed, Mack pulled one of his revolvers and shot John Nelson through the bowels in such a manner that death ensued in a few minutes. Henry Kirk interfered in behalf of Nelson and he received a bullet through the chest, causing a mortal wound.

John Mack, a brother of the shooting man, then rushed in to take his brother's part, and he, like the other two, received fatal wounds. One shot pierced his head and the other went through his chest. He died almost immediately. Milton Cissell then attempted to lend a hand to Addison Mack, when the latter drew another pistol and shot Cissell through the fleshy part of the thigh, inflicting a wound that is considered fatal, as the main artery was severed, and it was found impossible to stop the flow of blood. Mack did not recognize Cissell as his friend until after the affray.

John Wallace, a mulatto, then put in for his share of the fight in behalf of the Nelsons, when, to his surprise, he caught the balance of the loads that were in Mack's pistol, which were four in number; and he, too, received wounds that are known to be fatal. After Mack had emptied both his pistols into the bodies of five of his fellow-beings, he surrendered like a man, and was taken to jail at Harrodsburg. The shooting of his brother was accidental, of course, for he did not have time to recognize him, much less think about meeting a friend.

The congregation inside the church hearing the confusion outside, arose en masse, and with a single surge, the entire building seemed to be vacated, and hundreds of horses were at once mounted, and then it was that the news of the tragedy spread like wild-fire throughout the county. There was talk of lynching Mack and his wife, but this desire seemed to prevail among the younger negroes, the older heads using their influence against it, thus preventing Judge Lynch's interference. The occurrence caused the wildest excitement throughout Mercer county.

THE COTTAGE BY THE SEA.

Grant Beautifying Long Branch—Property in Long Branch at the Public Expense.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1873.

The Daily Critic, a sprightly society paper of this city, in its issue of last Saturday, contained the following interesting item of news:

A few days since there was shipped from Washington to Long Branch the summer house of President Grant, three wagon loads of choice flowers in pots, two rustic settees, and forty hanging baskets, which the keen eye of the practical observer will miss for some time from the Botanical Garden. Long Branch in the meantime will present to the Washingtonian the home attraction of having the President's garden enchaining his cottage around with the array of floral gems and rustic property hereinbefore described.

This is all very nice and doubtless very home-like and attractive for the President and the few officeholding Washingtonians who may accompany him or from time to time visit the executive mansion by the sea. But what will the people who are taxed to provide these luxuries say? The Botanical Garden is no more the private property of the President than of the humblest citizen in the country. He has no more right to ship rare plants, choice flowers, and beautiful hanging baskets from this conservatory than he has to take the Goddess of Liberty from the dome of the capitol and set it up on the private grounds at Long Branch to [illegible] every passer-by. Not only were the [illegible] despoiled, but a large number of the furniture which the Government provides for the White House was shipped to Long Branch. Eight wagon loads of [illegible] the Herald, arrived last Friday. [illegible] sufficient enough apparently to fill a couple of such Swiss cottages as the President resides in, and comprised all varieties of household furniture, from tete-a-tetes and sociables to flower pots and soup ladles.

☞ They have a Judge in Kansas who fined a lawyer for saying *sic transit*. The official thought it was swearing, and remarked indignantly that nobody should "talk" him in that court.

Alleged Poisoning at Berlin.

The Emperor of Germany is so indisposed that special dispatches from Berlin state his physicians have advised [illegible] Vienna. He is well advanced in years, and if serious results should ensue important changes may occur in the political condition of his empire. The Prime Minister is a politician of far greater capacity than his imperial master, but he would doubtless find that no small portion of his influence was gone if he were deprived of a sovereign so personally popular as Emperor William. Some strange stories are abroad in Berlin, it is related, [illegible] the widow of Prince Frederick William of Prussia. It was charged at the time that he was poisoned by Jesuits, but it was not to be [illegible] longer a secret in Berlin that the Jesuits had nothing to do with the poisoning and that the criminal was a certain Pauline Weigel, a graceful, bewitching blonde of fascinating manners, who had [illegible] Palestine with that of a fashionable milliner, and whose [illegible] the Emperor's favor [illegible] of the Crown Prince of Germany, who had an excellent wife in the person of the Princess Victoria, and should have abstained from such superfluity of naughtiness. The Jesuit continued for a long time until the Prince finally resolved upon a final separation from the [illegible]

He visited her for a final farewell, took a cup of tea, and on his return to the palace was seized with a sudden and alarming illness. The sick Prince refused to make any accusation against Pauline, but the upshot of the matter was that she was told that she must either marry one of the Emperor's household attendants and leave Germany, or suffer the consequences of the grave suspicions which attached to her. Has the Emperor's sudden sickness any connection with the difficulties of the exasperated beauty who tried to poison his son some time since."

"Tell me to fly like a wounded scorpion."—*Courier-Journal.*

An Infuriated Swarm of Bees after a Child.

Mr. Tyler Brand, who lives near Logansville, has a large number of "bee stands" in his orchard, near his residence. One day last week his children were playing near the hives. It is supposed that they commenced fighting the bees, as the bees commenced stinging the children. They immediately ran off, leaving the youngest, a child about two years old. The cries of the child attracted the attention of his mother, who was at the house sick; she immediately ran to its relief. By the time she got there the bees were thoroughly infuriated, and the whole swarm was pouring out of the gum, until nearly every bee had left it. She seized the child and ran to the house, the bees following stinging the child. When she arrived at the house, being very feeble, she fainted, and a neighbor lady, who happened to be on a visit there, fearing that the child would be stung to death, picked it up and started towards the woods.

The bees seemed determined not to let the child escape, and followed her, stinging her so severely that she had to drop the child, when the bees covered it, continuing to sting. By this time, Mr. Brand, who was working in a field near by, heard the cries of the children, and came to their relief. He found the bees still hovering about the child; and, our informant states, had to rub them off with his hands. He then took the child to the house, and went to work to relieve its intense suffering.

He pulled out a large number of the stings, and washed it with brandy. It had been stung all over the face and head, and even in its mouth and under its tongue.

With the kindly assistance of some of the neighbors, who came over as soon as they heard of it, the sufferings of the child and its mother were considerably relieved; and both of them will get over it without any serious consequences.—*Gwinnett Herald.*

A Rich Paving Agent.

The case of Wm. S. Huntington's executors against the Metropolitan Paving Company, of Washington, promises some very rich developments. A bill in equity has been filed in the Supreme Court of the district, which sets forth that Huntington was one of the original subscribers to the stock to the amount of $126,000; that the said company has obtained a great number of very profitable contracts for city work, and that immense profits have been realized heretofore, aggregating $400,000, and that Huntington's dividends should be about twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars, none of which has been received; and therefore the bill prays an exhibit of the books of the company to show what has become of the money. Another bill more specific will soon be filed, setting forth the names of the stockholders and those for whom the stock is held in trust, and among these are the names of some eighteen members of Congress. It is said that the ring is very anxious to compromise, and there is a probability of the being done; but this will not prevent an investigation by Congress next winter. There are other parties here outside of Huntington's executors, who are familiar with the details of the business, and in a few days probably the names of the anticipated members will be given to the public. This little transaction may serve in some measure to explain the strength of the city ring in Congress, and the liberal ideas of some virtuous members in favor of an appropriation for the national capital.—*Chicago Journal.*

Mrs. Mary Custis-Lee Revisits Her Old Home.

The widow of General Robert E. Lee, daughter of George W. P. Custis, and owner as she is, of the Arlington estate, has been in this city for some time, the guest of her relative, Miss Mitchell, as we have heretofore announced. Yesterday she improved the pleasant weather by taking a drive in an open carriage to the old home. She was accompanied only by Miss Mary Loyd and her colored servant girl. After driving around town, she took the road, and an hour's pleasant drive brought her to Arlington at 11 o'clock exactly. Mrs. Lee did not get out of the carriage, but gazed with feelings we cannot, perhaps, fully appreciate on all that she had once known in those happy days when she was mistress of that mansion and dispensed its famed hospitalities, "on many a well remembered scene and dear familiar spot;" but, ah! so sadly changed, all. She drove to the old familiar spring, and there the carriage was stopped and she received and drank a glass of its cool waters, and took a long gaze around at the beautiful flowers growing there. They returned [illegible] and then returned to Alexandria.—*Alexandria Sentinel.*

CAPTAIN JACK AS A TRAVELING SHOW.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says an enterprising individual writes to the government from Tiffin, Ohio, offering to pay $60,000 for the privilege of exhibiting Captain Jack throughout the country during the period of sixty days.

The showman promises to keep Jack secure, treat him well, and return him to the government at the expiration of sixty days, provided he does not commit suicide, in which case the speculator has to pay only $1,000 per day for the time he remains in the showman's hands alive.

It is proposed to pay $30,000 upon the delivery of Jack at Chicago, and the balance at the close of the two months.

RAILROADS AND JUDGES.—There is a terrible outcry because the farmers of Illinois, who are fighting the railroads, made a stand and elected their candidate in a judicial election. Well, the railroads have been looking after judicial elections for a long time. A great number of judges on the bench are owned by railroads. Hundred are running up and down the country on free passes given them with the purely gratuitous purpose of effecting their decisions favorably to railroad interests. Why should not the people own a few judges? There is not a railroad man of large intelligence in the country who does not know that the great corporations have their representatives in the lowest and highest caucuses, and as soon as eye on the election of judges as on that of members of Congress; and it is popular knowledge that the Supreme Court of the United States was, in the opinion of the chief justice himself, packed to [illegible] decisions.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A NEVER CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.—A gentleman in the West End who has a violent rheumatism in the knee keeps a Mexican dog which he allows to sleep in bed with him in order to cure the disease. The gentleman is led to believe, and is allowed by many to be, what the dog is afflicted with, and that by transferring the disease to the dog's back, and by strictly adhering to the dog's diet, the disease will be cured. Yesterday she improved the pleasant weather by taking a drive in an open carriage to the old home. She was accompanied only by Miss Mary Loyd and her colored servant girl. After driving around town, she took the road, and an hour's pleasant drive brought her to Arlington at 11 o'clock exactly. Mrs. Lee did not get out of the carriage, but gazed with feelings we cannot, perhaps, fully appreciate on all that she had once known in those happy days when she was mistress of that mansion and dispensed its famed hospitalities, "on many a well remembered scene and dear familiar spot;" but, ah! so sadly changed, all. She drove to the old familiar spring, and there the carriage was stopped and she received and drank a glass of its cool waters, and took a long gaze around at the beautiful flowers growing there. They returned [illegible] and then returned to Alexandria.—*Alexandria Sentinel.*

SPECIALS.

THE SCOURGE ON THE WANE.

ATLANTA

Very Few Fatal Cases.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Will Probably Run Its Course This Week.

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

Cotton Failures in New York.

The Alliance Treaty Between Germany and Italy Concluded.

WASHINGTON.

SANTANTA AND BIG TREE.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—General Davis telegraphs from Texas that [illegible] Santanta and Big Tree, the two [illegible] Chief, to Fort Sill, [illegible] Orlando [illegible] but [illegible] make an official visit to Washington, which will be in a very few days.

The State Department has advices of the release of the [illegible] respondent, Price.

[illegible] to fresh northerly winds and [illegible] clear weather over the former, but increasing cloudiness and fresh to brisk winds over the latter. For the upper lake region falling barometer, fresh to brisk southerly and westerly winds, cloudy weather and rain areas. For Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and southern portions of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio winds veering to light to fresh southeasterly and southwesterly and partly cloudy weather. For the South Atlantic States light to fresh variable winds and partly cloudy weather, with areas of rain on the coast. For the Gulf States light to fresh variable winds and generally clear weather, for the Northwest northwesterly winds and clearing weather.

NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Money continues abundant on call at 4 to 5, and on prime mercantile paper at 7 and all indications point here and to London, are favorable for an easy money market.

In the stock market there has been a general advance, prices having risen from 1 to 1½. The market is dull and steady.

The government sold $1,500,000 in gold today at 116 to 116⅛.

ANOTHER WRETCH ARRESTED.

A man was arrested to-day for throwing his wife out of a fourth story window.

THE FREE-LOVERS' TRIAL.

The trial of Claflin and Colonel Blood for indecent publication occurs Monday.

A CORNER IN SPOT COTTON

was fully developed to-day. Several failures are reported, but no names given.

MASSACHUSETTS.

AFFAIRS IN THE HUB.

BOSTON, June 12.—The annual meeting of master car builders postponed, considerables of heating and ventilating cars to the next annual meeting.

The meeting of the creditors of the Bowles Brothers, Paris bankers, led to no result. The firm propose another meeting for final action.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, June 12.—The seconds in the recent duel made an unsuccessful attempt for release on bail.

CALIFORNIA.

THE INDIANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—A band of Apache Indians have started south, probably for the purpose of invading Sonora, and another band is reported five miles over the border being at Santa Cruze in Sonora.

Advices received from General Davis' camp report only three Modocs at large.

The Pit River Indians have delivered eleven Modoc refugees to General Davis.

SPAIN.

MEETING OF DEPUTIES.

MADRID, June 12.—At a meeting of Deputies belonging to the majority it was agreed in order to conciliate their opponents to propose a ministry to be composed of four conservatives and four Irreconcilables.

The Cortes has accepted the resignation of Figueras.

The Cabinet, at a meeting of the majority last night the following new ministry was agreed upon: President of Council and Minister of Interior, Pi Margall; Minister of Colonies, Locuni; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Muas; Minister of Marine, Aurich; Minister of Finance; Ladus, Minister of Public Works, Benot; Minister of Justice, Gonzales.

The authorities are determined to resolutely sustain the majority in whatever measures they may adopt.

Senor Figueras has left the city of Madrid.

ENGLAND.

TREATY OF ALLIANCE CONCLUDED.

LONDON, June 12.—The treaty of alliance between Germany and Italy is reported concluded.

FOR THE PROMOTION OF TRADE.

A company for the Promotion of Trade and Investment of capital in the Western and Southern States was organized here to-day. Among the promoters of the enterprise are some of the wealthiest Englishmen.

RACES.

Cremorne won the gold cup at Ascot heath, Thursday second race. Regarde third race. Seven ran.

RUSSIA.

RUSSIAN EXPEDITION.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 12.—A rumor is current that the Khiva expeditionary column, under the command of Kaufmann, has met with a reverse.

LATER.—The Khivan army, under Asharsharif, near Chabout. Two Russian Colonels were killed.

KENTUCKY.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 12.—While the last few days a gradual advance in spot and future delivery cotton contracts has been noted in New York Market, with number of [illegible] which became fully [illegible] Further advanced the [illegible] quarter per cent. Several failures are reported among the brokers, who have made [illegible] for the rise. Heavy [illegible] the fluctuations. Many [illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] The Cotton Exchange has voted to adjourn from [illegible] to [illegible] inst. [illegible] Messrs. Cruchon & Co. Chas. [illegible] Cotton Exchange [illegible] they were unable to meet their [illegible]

The bankrupt Hemiup [illegible] Cotton Exchange [illegible]

MARYLAND.

EDITORS ON THE WING.

BALTIMORE, June 12.—The Association of Maryland Editors, between thirty and forty in number, left here this afternoon [illegible] Canada [illegible] Toronto, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Utica, Albany, Saratoga, Lake George, Burlington, Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Richmond. [illegible] Before returning they will visit Cincinnati, Louisville, the Mammoth Cave, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago.

CUBA.

THE REVOLUTION.

HAVANA, June 12.—Advices from Santa Domenego state that the revolutionists have been outnumbered and compelled to retreat from Guajabo. When reinforced, it was believed they would advance again.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 12.—The Russian iron clad, which has been building for some time past in the dock yards at Nicolaieff, was launched to-day.

PRUSSIA.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE IN PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, June 12.—It is probable that Parliament will adopt a resolution extending the provisions of the Constitution of Germany to Alsace and Lorraine. Should this measure be carried out, Alsace and Lorraine will be entitled to fifteen members of Parliament. None of the inhabitants who choose French nationality will be allowed to vote until they have sworn allegiance to Germany.

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Cotton irregular, unsettled and from ⅛ to ¼ higher; good speculative demand; middling uplands 20½; Orleans 21; sales 1,906 bales.

Cotton—Net receipts to-day 1,035 bales; gross 1,850.

Cotton—Sales for export to-day, 520 bales—last evening 330.

Cotton—Sales for future delivery to-day, 97,300 bales, and the market closed as follows: June, 20@20 1-16. July, 20½@20⅝. August, 20½@20¾. September, 19½@19⅝. October, 19 11-16@19⅝. November, 18½. December, 18 5-16.

Cotton exchange nominal; all middlings 20 1-2.

Flour dull and declining common to fair extra $6 20@7 90; good to choice $7 95@11. Whisky unchanged. Wheat 1@2c. lower; very moderate demand and large receipts. Corn a shade easier; yellow western 63@64. Rye 7 @8. Pork active and steadier. Lard active and lower at 9 7-8@9 1-8. Navals steady. Tallow weak. Freights quiet.

Money easy. Sterling firm at 9. Gold 116 7-8@117. Governments dull but steady. States quiet and nominal.

LATER.—8s 23; 6s 16; 64s 16; 65s 19; new 20; 67s 21; 68s 20; new 8s 15. 10-40s 14. Tennessee 6s 79; new 78. Virginias 42; new 50. Consols 542; deferred 10. Louisians 6s 41; new 46. Levee 6s 30; do. 8s 50. Alabama 8s 80; 5s 55. Georgia 6s 79; 7s 90. North Carolinas 28; new 15½; special tax 11. South Carolinas 28; new 15½. Arkansas 80.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—Flour dull and unchanged with a small business. Corn firmer, No. 2 mixed 36 5-8@36 on elevator. Whisky dull at 89. Pork quiet at $17. Bacon dull; sales of 40 tons of sides at 6 7 8; clear rib sides 7. Lard nothing doing.

AUGUSTA, June 12.—Cotton firm and in fair demand with light offerings; middlings 17½@18; receipts 73 bales; sales 122.

SAVANNAH, June 12.—Cotton firm; middlings 18⅜; net receipts 728 bales; sales 709; stock 17,879.

BALTIMORE, June 12.—Cotton firm; middlings 19½; net receipts 46 bales; gross 46; exports to Great Britain 314; coastwise 401; sales 500; stock 3,830.

Flour steady with an improved demand. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn dull; white 60@ 60½; Southern 47@50. Provisions dull and nominal. Lard very dull at 8½@9. Whisky 93.

WILMINGTON, June 12.—Cotton nominal; middlings 18 1-2; net receipts 7 bales; sales 7; stock 642.

GALVESTON, June 12.—Cotton firm; good ordinary 14½; ordinary 19 1-4@19½; net receipts 106 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,400; coastwise 20; sales 675; stock 38,995.

BOSTON, June 12.—Cotton active and higher; middlings 20½; net receipts 231 bales; gross 307; sales 800; stock 17,500.

CHARLESTON, June 12.—Cotton strong and pending up; middling 19@19 3-4; ordinary 14@15; net receipts 228 bales; exports coastwise 370; sales 100; stock 17,052.

LOUISVILLE, June 12.—Flour steady; extra family $6 00. Corn in good demand at 64; mixed, sacked, white; held at 56, sacked. Provisions firm. Pork $17. Bacon, shoulders 7 1-2a7 5-8; clear rib sides 9@9¼; clear sides 9¾, packed. Lard quiet 9 1-2 for tierces, 10@10 1-2 for keg; 8 1-2 for steam; orders 1@1½ higher. Whisky steady at 89.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—Cotton firm; middlings 20¾.

NEW ORLEANS, June 12.—Cotton in good demand; ordinary 19½; good ordinary 19¾; low middlings 20; middlings 20½; net receipts 1,936 bales; gross 3,605; sales 1,500, last evening 1,200; stock 68,904.

Flour dull; superfine $7 50; extra $7 75@8 00. Corn firm at 60@62. Oats quiet at 46@47. Bran dull at 75. Hay dull; prime 22. Pork dull at $17 50. Bacon dull; 7 1-2@7 3-4. Lard 10@10½. Sugar dull; fierce 8 3-4@9 1-4; keg 9 3-4@10 1-4. Whisky 92@93. Sugar is quoted firm and steady at 9 3-4; yellow 9 3-4.

Sterling exchange 91 1-4, 60 days prevailing. Gold 17.

MOBILE, June 12.—Cotton firm; good ordinary 18; low middlings 17½; middlings 19½; net receipts 134; exports coastwise 400; stock 31,091.

MEMPHIS, June 12.—Cotton firm; low middlings 19½; receipts 371; sales 1,359; stock 23,434.

CINCINNATI, June 12.—Flour dull at $7@7 25. Corn quiet at 60@61. Pork nominal at $16 25@16 50. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk meats 8 1-2@8 5-8. Bacon firmer; shoulders 7 1-4; clear 9@9 1-2. Whisky 92. Sugar 9@9 1-2. Butter steady. Eggs 10½. Cheese firm.

NORFOLK, June 12.—Cotton steady; low middlings 19½; net receipts 125; stock 9,200.

LONDON, June 12.—Bullion, [illegible] gone out.

PARIS, June 12.—Bullion [illegible] francs; receipts 500,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, June 12.—Cotton active and higher; uplands 10½; Orleans 10¾; sales 12,000; speculation and export 2,000; American 11,000; receipts 12,000; American 10,000; Orleans 2,000; Surat 1,000; Bahia 1,000; Egyptian 1,000; Orleans 1-2; Surat 1-2; Bahia 1-2; Egyptian 1-2.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

AUCTION SALES.

By the Late Auction House of T. C. Watson.

CATOOSA SPRINGS.

THE WONDERFUL FOUNTAIN OF HEALTH and PLEASURE.

The Brightest Spot in the Sunny South.

ARE located in the PIEDMONT REGION OF

Every Variety of Mineral Water

Board.....$50 per month.

OLD VIRGINIA WELCOME.

The Hotel and Cottage Buildings are in thorough condition, newly

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA:
FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1873.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
W. H. McDAUGHT & CO.
Manufacturers of
Daily and Weekly Constitution size Straw Wrapping Paper.
mar11-1y

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Carley, Buck & Co.
Atlanta Branch Great Southern Oil and Paint Works, 28 Peters street. Pure Lands, Lard, Linseed, and Burning Oils, Colors, Varnishes, White-Glazed Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Artists' materials, Crayons, etc., at Wholesale. Artists' materials, Crayons, etc., at Wholesale. Artists' materials, Crayons, etc., at Wholesale.

LAZYLINDEN.

In Klamath, when the days were hot,
The lava beds held Mr. Lo,
Who dared to fight, and wouldn't go
For all the pow'r communistees.

In truth, it was a fearful sight
To see the Modocs fight
With fifty dirty Indians.

For every Injun shot
They threw a bullet or thunder bolt,
A ton for every Modoc dead,
In three weeks forming battery.

Fire, Gil'em, all thy cannons brave
'Till Scar-faced Chantey in his cave
And Cut in Jack shall find a grave,
With all his blood-thirsty.

We'll bless you when you're killed (I'm so all,
The men and women, kids and cats,)
And not a babe is left to squall
Its hatred of our victory.

For this is Freedom's chosen land,
The heritage of all the grand,
And the millennium's close at hand,
With a few more scalps for clectury.

QUEEN'S DELIGHT

THE CONSUMPTION VEGETABLE SPECIFIC for the Positive Cure of Blood. It thoroughly neutralizes and eliminates from the system the specific virus which causes that loathsome and dreadful suffering.

In every form of scrofulous, mercurial and constitutional BLOOD DISEASES it stands unfathomed and unfathomable. In all cases of suppression, suppression or other irregularity of the "female system," Dr. J. Bradfield's Female Regulator is the only sure remedy. It acts by giving tone to the nervous centres, improving the blood and determining directly to the organs of menstruation. It is a legitimate prescription, and the most intelligent Doctors use it. Prepared by J. H. Bradfield, druggist, Atlanta, Ga. $1.50 per bottle, and sold by respectable druggists everywhere.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.

MR. H. H. BRADFIELD—Sir: Please forward us, immediately, another supply of BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR. We find it to be all that is claimed for it, and we have witnessed the most decided and happy effects produced by it. Very respectfully,

HUNTER & ALEXANDER.

I could add a thousand other certificates, but I consider the above amply sufficient proof of its virtue. Ask for a trial.

J. BRADFIELD, Atlanta, Ga.

For sale by all the druggists in Atlanta.

mar30-eod1y

O. A. SMITH,
MANUFACTURER OF
ROOFING MATERIALS,
FELT, CEMENT AND GRAVEL ROOFING.
Office corner of Walton and Forsyth Streets. Factory—Railroad, on Western and Atlantic Railroad.
apr15 43m-thcneod3m

PHILLIPS, FLANDERS & CO.
DEALERS IN
Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,
Boots, Shoes,
Hosiery, Ribbons, Notions, Etc., Etc.
No. 88 Whitehall Street,
apr30—3m ATLANTA, GA.

DOORS,
SASHES,
BLINDS,
WOOD MOULDINGS, STAIR RAILS, NEWELS
AND ALL KINDS OF FANCY GLASS.
LARGE STOCK. LOWEST RATES.
ORDER WORK SOLICITED.
SEND FOR ESTIMATE AND PRICE LISTS.
KEOGH & THORNE,
254 AND 256 CANAL STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

Citizens Bank of Georgia.
Authorized Capital $1,000,000
BANKING ROOM
REPUBLIC BLOCK, Atlanta.
DOES a General Banking Business of DISCOUNT AND DEPOSITE. Buys and sells Exchange, and makes Collections on all parts of the country.
JOHN T. GRANT, President.
FRANCIS BARRY, Cashier. jan1-dtf

INKS SOUTHWARK CO.'S English Writing Ink; writes Black and never fades. Sole Agents for the United States SCHENCK PEN CO., 27 Beekman Street, New York. mar7-d&wly

CUMMING AND DULUTH
HACK LINE.
J. W. JAMES & CO. are now running, for the accommodation of the traveling public, a good TWO HORSE HACK, three times a week, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and making close connection with the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railroad. Leave Cain's Hotel at Cumming, at 12 M., and arrive at Duluth at 4 o'clock, P. M.; time for the down train to Atlanta. Leave Duluth at 9 o'clock in the morning and arrive at Cain's Hotel in Cumming at 1 o'clock, to dine.
Cash for Drivers. Terms moderate.
sept1—dtf

SOUTHERN
TERRA COTTA WORKS.

THE
SEWER PIPE
Centre Piece, Cornice, etc.
Forty Sixth Georgia Regiment.
Part III will be Ready for Delivery
MONDAY NOV. 10.
ATTORNEYS subscribing to pamphlets will remember payments of part II. HERSH JACKSON.
Address A. Clarke at Cassville promptly when business before the courts entrusted to them. Special attention to practice before the Supreme Court. may31-3m

Removal of Dental Office.
I HAVE this day removed my office from Alabama street to over the Howe Sewing Machine rooms, on Whitehall street, where I can offer my patrons a much more private and convenient office than heretofore.
ARTHUR C. FORD, D. D. S.
jan1-deod1w

Bleaching Hair Dye.—This Superior Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious ingredient. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Astor place, New York.

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For sale by COLLIER & VENABLE, T. SCHUMANN and HENRY C. PORT.
apr15—52aw&eod1y ATLANTA, GA.

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jan10-deod1w&w1t.

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june16-d1w&w1t

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June 0-1tw

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june2—d4w&w4w

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